The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1791. [4d. ſingle.] [No. 105.]

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,
A VARIETY OF
Wet & Dry Goods.

JAMES WILSON, V. M.
Alexandria, July 28, 1791.

N. B. The Vendue Store will be kept conſtantly open, and well attended, for the reception of all kinds of Goods, and Commiſſion Buſineſs. J. W.

Teneriffe Wines

FOR SALE BY
Forreſt & Seton,

Juſt received via New-York, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms.
Alexandria, June 1, 1791. 97—t. f.

Jeſſe Taylor

HATH ON HAND
A pretty general Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS and CUTLERY,
Which he will ſell on the low-eſt Terms, for Caſh or Country Produce, or on a ſhort Credit to punctual Men.

ALSO,
A few Chefts of the beſt
HYSON TEA,
Which he ſells remarkably cheap by the Chest or Pound, for Caſh only.
Alexandria, June 9, 1791. 98—t. f.

Alexandria Rum

FOR SALE.

The Subſcribers, who occupy the Diſtillery, have on hand a large Stock of RUM—and, as their conſtant Attention will be directed towards the Proſecution of the Buſineſs, they expect, in future, to keep fully ſupplied.

They have alſo for Sale,
SUGAR in Tierces and Barrels,
COFFEE of the firſt Quality, in do. do.
PORK in Barrels,
RICE in Tierces.

JOHN DONNELL & CO.
Alexandria, May 12, 1791. 94—t. f.

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident having approved the ſites for the Public Buildings to be erected, in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, the Commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act, will meet at George-Town, on Monday the ſeventeenth day of October next, and proceed to ſell at vendue, a number of LOTS in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City.—A depoſit of eight per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments.—The further terms will be made known at the ſale.

T. JOHNSON,
D. STEWART,
D. CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States, are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

The Commiſſioners wiſh to treat and agree for the cutting and perfecting the canal from *James's-Creek to Goſe-Creek*, and through thoſe creeks. Any perſon deſirous of undertaking it, is requeſted to give in propoſals to *Mr. John Mackall Gantt* by the 28th day of July.—A meeting will be called, and notice of it given. 102—t. f.

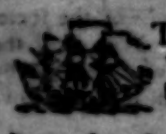
Will be SOLD at Public Vendue, *on* Monday *the 15th day of* Auguſt *next, being Fairfax Court day, on ſix months credit, for the payment of all the juſt debts of* ROBERT MUIR, *deceaſed*,

A LOT of GROUND in the town of Alexandria, formerly the property of CHARLES TURNER, deceaſed, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, oppoſite Meſſrs. HEPBURN and DUNDAS's ſtore: This lot is 32 feet 6 inches front on King ſtreet, and 176 feet 5 inches deep, and is leaſed at £18 per year for ſeven years, at which period the lot is to be delivered up with a houſe of certain dimenſions. The title papers may be ſeen at any time on application to

GEORGE DENEALE.
Alexandria, July 13, 1791. 103—3w.

☞ CASH given at the Printing Office for old Seines, and old white Rope, belonging to Seines, after they are worn out, and unfit for fiſhing.

George Town, July 16, 1791.



The Ship GEORGE, Capt. WILDS, a fine new Boſton-built Ship, is now loading at this place with tobacco, on liberty of conſignment to any Merchant in London. She has three fourths of her cargo already engaged, and will certainly ſail by the 15th day of Auguſt next. Any perſon inclinable to ſhip, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JONATHAN SWIFT, at Alexandria, or WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
104—3w

By *CONTRACT.*

Will be offered to the loweſt Bidder, at 10 *o'Clock on* Monday *the* 1ſt *of* Auguſt, *at the* Court-Houſe *in* Alexandria,

THE building of a POWDER-HOUSE, on ground belonging to *Charles Alexander*, Eſq. near the Roſewalk.

The Building is to be of brick, 16 feet wide, 30 feet long, 10 feet high in the clear, and 18 inch walls.—The bricks may be made on the ſpot: A plan of the whole may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcribers, who expect the undertakers to give bond and ſatisfactory ſecurity for the faithful performance of the work, and to be finiſhed on or before the laſt day of October

The payments will be as follow:

One-third on ſigning the contract; one-third as ſoon as the building is ready for the reception of powder; and the remainder in three months after the ſecond payment.

P. MARSTELLER,
ROBERT MEASE,
JOHN MURRAY.

Alexandria, July 20, 1791.

At the ſame time and place will alſo be let, to the loweſt Bidder,

The pulling down and cleaning the BRICKS of the old COURT-HOUSE.

FLOUR-INSPECTION.

Alexandria, July 19, 1791.

THE Subſcriber having, with much regret, obſerved that many of thoſe who bring or ſend Flour to this Market, do not attend to that part of the law which, through the channel of this Paper, has been by him repeatedly pointed out to them, ſo far as relates to the ſize and manner of branding the barrels—he is now under the neceſſity of declaring, in the moſt poſitive terms, that hereafter all ſuch caſks, as well as brands, as ſhall not be conformable to the ſtricteſt letter of the law, will, and muſt, be condemned; and, in order that none may plead ignorance, he annexes the neceſſary directions to be followed, to guard againſt any loſs which may ariſe from the above cauſes:—The caſk muſt be 27 inches in length, 17½ inches in diameter, branded with the miller's name and 196 on the head.

ALEXANDER SMITH, *Inſpector.*
104—3w.

George-Town, 19th July, 1791.

☞ The Commiſſioners appointed under the act of Congreſs, entitled, "An Act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent Seat of the Government of the United States," will meet at George-Town on the 2d day of Auguſt next—At that time and place they requeſt a meeting with ſuch of the Proprietors of Lots in Carrollſburg and Hamburg as have not yet ſubſcribed.—By Order of the Commiſſioners,
104—2w. JOHN M. GANTT, *Sec'ry.*

THE ſubſcriber, having concluded to ſettle in this Town with his family, and commence the practice of *Phyſic, Surgery*, and *Midwifery*, reſpectfully begs leave to offer himſelf a candidate for the favour and patronage of it's inhabitants.—The poor will ever find him ready to aſſiſt them *gratis*. He has taken lodgings at the houſe of Mrs. HANNAH.

STEPHEN COOKE.
Alexandria, July 20, 1791. 104—3w.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

RAN AWAY from me, on Thurſday laſt, *a light-coloured Mulatto*, named STREPHON, the ſame fellow who was tried, convicted and puniſhed here about ſix weeks ago; this is his ſecond elopement ſince that time: The cloaths he had when he went off, were an ozenaburg ſhirt and trowſers, and a grey woollen ſhort jacket without ſleeves; though from his numerous acquaintance he poſſibly got a change. He is remarkably ſtout and well-looking, about 21 years of age, and is acquainted with the town and country round it.—I will give *Thirty Shillings*, including what the law allows, to any perſon who will either deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any gaol ſo that I may get him. JOHN POTTS, jun.
Alexandria, July 26, 1791. 104—3w.

☞ *Juſt Publiſhed, and for ſale at this Office,* [*Price* 6d.] "The Miſchiefs of Maſonry expoſed:"—*by* D. Arell, *Eſq. formerly a Member of Lodge No.* 39.

For CHARTER,

The American Brig
SALLY and POLLY,
ELISHA RICH, Maſter,
Burthen about 7000 buſhels,
a fine new ſtrong-built veſſel, well found, and now lying at the wharf of the ſubſcribers, ready to receive a cargo either of grain or tobacco.—For terms apply to
HOOE and HARRISON.
Alexandria, July 13, 1791. 103—3w.

LAND FOR SALE,

On Tueſday the 16th of Auguſt, being the 2d day of the Court, the ſubſcriber will offer for ſale, to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Wiſe's Tavern, the following PIECES *of* LAND, *viz.*

THAT Tract on which he has lived for ſeveral years, lying on Holmes's Run, 4 miles from Alexandria, containing about 60 acres; 30 of which are excellent meadow-ground, in good order, well incloſed, and divided with ditches and poſt and rail fence.—The buildings are a frame dwelling houſe, 31 by 21, neatly finiſhed, a frame kitchen, barn that will contain 8 tons of hay and 20 horſes or horned cattle, and a well of excellent water near the houſe. This place commands an elegant proſpect, and every advantage that can render it deſirable and profitable. There are about 10 acres of a ſheep-walk, equal to any in the county.

One other tract, adjoining the above, containing about 250 acres, which will be divided into three lots, one of them of about 18 acres, all low land, with the creek running through it. This piece would make a handſome addition to the above-mentioned tract. The terms will be one fourth in hand; one fourth in ſix months; one fourth in 12; and the remainder in 18 months from the day of ſale. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required. I would give a bargain to any perſon that would purchaſe the whole, on paying half the purchaſe-money. The ſubſcriber will ſhew the land or plat to any perſon deſirous of viewing them.

He has alſo for ſale, low for ready money, a ſtout, likely NEGRO FELLOW, 20 years of age, well acquainted with farming.

Wm. BIRD.
Alexandria, July 14, 1791, 103—5w.

To be *RENTED* upon ground-rent forever, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 20th day of October next, upon the premiſes,

A NUMBER of half-acre LOTS of GROUND, lying below the Town of Alexandria, and adjoining thereto—the ſtreets of the town will be regularly continued, and the lots ſurveyed, before the day above-mentioned. It is probable that ſome of the lots may be had in feeſimple.

JOHN T. BROOKE, *Attorney in fact for William T. Alexander.*
July 2, 1791.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing between a thouſand and twelve hundred acres, lying in the County of Prince-William, about 30 miles from the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch of the Patowmack, and 16 miles from the town of Dumfries—It lies extremely level, and the ſoil is of the moſt fertile kind.—There are ſome good improvements upon it, a great proportion of meadow and wood-land, and ſome excellent for tobacco. The terms of ſale may be known by an application to the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Fredericksburg, or to Mr. *William T. Alexander*, in the County of King George.

JOHN T. BROOKE, *Attorney in fact for William T. Alexander.*
July 2, 1791.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 12th inſtant, *a Mulatto Man* named SPENCER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſtraight and well made, has a ſcar upon his right or left leg, occaſioned by a burn, and a red ſpot about the ſize of a bit juſt below his right ear, is broad faced, has a ſtaring look, large eyes, has very little beard, but ſome appearance of whiſkers.—As to his apparel he had a great variety, but I only know the following, viz. one whited-brown linen coat, a white jacket and ditto breeches, and a white ſhirt. As the cauſe of his running away was the attempting a rape upon the body of a white woman, I hope that the good people of this ſtate will exert themſelves in apprehending him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice. As a further inducement, I will give the above reward to any perſon that may ſeize him if out of this county, and ſecure him in any gaol.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

N. B. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from harbouring ſaid fellow at their peril.

Fauquier County, July 13, 1791. 104—3w.

A LIST of PRIZES

In the 1ſt Claſs of the Alexandria Street-Lottery.

No. 5098, 500 Dollars.
9444, 9497, 100 Dollars.
9409, 130 Dollars, laſt drawn Blank.

Prizes of 50 Dollars.—No. 4441, 6626, 8527, 9174, 9991.

Prizes of 20 Dollars.—No. 2503, 2815, 4275, 4720, 5258, 6007, 7623, 8811, 9684, 9777.

Prizes of 10 Dollars.—No. 1223, 1760, 2375, 2770, 3247, 3478, 3684, 3771, 4401, 5291, 5444, 6013, 6347, 6428, 6922, 7208, 7314, 7334, 7746, 8382, 8619, 9245.

Prizes of 3 Dollars.

12	97	2913	84	6	70	93
13	159	23	4526	75	73	8601
31	30	28	34	76	87	5
45	39	45	39	91	99	70
60	60	86	58	5729	7201	71
63	69	3004	73	50	6	78
85	82	810	98	82	20	80
86	88	43	4604	5826	96	99
96	92	51	69	75	7305	8726
121	93	55	89	79	23	52
66	1625	76	4722	86	27	97
86	27	3221	26	5973	52	8816
205	85	73	31	78	54	29
53	93	91	33	80	77	84
58	1720	3824	37	6000	84	8903
63	38	34	45	71	7409	20
77	1805	35	4802	96	22	21
90	24	62	8	6122	50	25
365	41	3409	18	29	78	37
95	68	32	20	72	7522	62
419	74	60	38	6218	32	70
66	93	67	68	26	60	77
507	1903	71	70	61	76	84
32	15	3523	81	63	90	91
46	34	28	97	66	7640	9006
58	93	41	4930	92	42	33
59	2007	51	36	6313	89	16
92	27	3614	37	16	7701	47
601	50	18	40	39	2	59
2	58	28	5036	53	71	64
10						
24	77	44	75	72	08	85
44	93	45	76	6404	71	90
72	97	37	8	96	40	72
74	2117	35	5119	46	73	26
76	28	40	24	71	89	48
78	2217	76	29	87	94	63
83	18	3823	70	89	7900	66
85	19	29	77	93	3	78
714	21	32	78	6501	12	9229
39	87	60	81	40	23	33
40	2304	3907	5216	49	29	37
53	29	48	26	67	50	39
829	64	83	85	74	8003	40
42	71	4031	40	6608	21	46
43	89	39	53	30	22	77
45	2410	40	60	35	39	9310
50	15	95	5303	42	41	12
83	33	4132	15	51	69	31
95	73	48	17	82	91	9406
97	85	51	53	87	93	29
1039	90	65	93	92	8112	94
40	2525	83	5405	6719	38	9502
45	44	4212	25	75	83	15
69	62	60	32	79	85	20
1115	78	63	36	81	88	69
17	2602	69	46	88	8215	74
65	20	4302	65	6857	32	9616
83	70	22	82	77	83	35
85	78	24	85	81	53	67
1227	99	33	5510	6928	55	9736
49	2703	46	27	32	75	39
56	47	56	83	50	90	53
90	51	68	89	67	99	68
1307	77	74	5604	79	8319	9807
38	84	81	11	7015	60	24
52	2840	87	44	84	67	35
1479	56	96	49	7115	8482	42
80	64	4400	51	28	8510	87
88	72	52	67	55	71	9956
94	93	75	68	68	77	78
						97

The Prizes will be paid on application.

Prizes of 2 dollars and payable in Tickets in the 2d Claſs, will be inſerted next week.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Treaſurer.

SECOND CLASS.

		Dols.		*Dols.*
1	Prize of	1000	is	1000
2		300	are	600
3		100		300
6		50		300
10		30		300
20		20		400
50		10		500
100		6		600
500		4		2000
		Laſt drawn Blank,		500
2000		3 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 3d Claſs,		6000
2692	Prizes,			12,500
5308	Blanks.	Deduction,		3500
8000	Tickets at 2 Dols. each,			16,000

LONDON, May 17.

The watchmaker who was apprehended ſome time ago at Vienna, on ſuſpicion of having manufactured counterfeit bank-notes, has confeſſed the crime laid to his charge; but has ſued for pardon, on condition of his ſuggeſting a mode of manufacturing notes which cannot be imitated.

Dutch Method of MANNING FLEETS.

When there is a neceſſity in Holland to man a fleet, or a ſhip of war, it is left to every Captain to procure his complement of men, which he endeavours to do by beat of drum; and that Commander who is not able to man his ſhip, is not ſuffered to go out, but his ſhip is taken from him and the command given to one that can fit her out with her proper complement; and every Captain victuals his own ſhip.

The ſailors, who are in a maritime nation the moſt laborious and moſt uſeful people, are hereby left to their own option whether they will enliſt or not; and if they will, under what commander they will ſerve—a freedom of choice which, if due to any, is ſurely the natural charter of ſuch a brave and profitable ſet of men. Every Captain is by theſe means under an abſolute neceſſity of behaving through every action and every voyage, in ſuch a manner as ſhall render him beloved by his ſailors; or when he beats his drum, it will be like ringing his own knell, it will be a proclamation of his diſgrace, and conſequently the burial of his reputation, when not a man is forward to enliſt under him.

In that ſingle article, of every Captain victualling his own ſhip, great advantages ariſe to the ſtate in general, and to the ſailors in particular. The quantity and quality of the proviſions are what muſt be carefully regarded, or no ſailor will enliſt to meſs in a ſhip commanded by a Captain who provided ill for them before; and the ſtate is hereby freed from the expenſe and frauds of a victualling office.

Another great benefit ariſing from this method would be, the entire abolition of that inhuman practice of preſſing men: On the ſcandalous deformity of which cuſtom, and the evil it produces, I need not enlarge, becauſe it has been ſo viſible, from the many frequent inſtances of late years.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

By a letter, dated at Newtown on the Tioga the 4th inſt. it appears, that the main body of the Indians amounting to 600, arrived there the 29th ult. and the next day an intereſting meeting was held at the table of Col. Pickering, who had invited about 20 of the Sachems or Chiefs of the Six Nations and other tribes, as well as ſeveral gentlemen from Philadelphia, to dine with him. The table was ſpread under a covert of green boughs, and (as in former days) they dined together with brotherly [illegible] the table was clearing away for the introduction of pipes, "the bench oppoſite to us gave way, and the whole row fell to the ground;" on which one of the Philadelphians deſired one of the interpreters to tell them, that "they had now given an ocular proof of their determination to ſtand or fall together."—They took the meaning, and laughed heartily. Shortly afterwards, —— ——, by an interpreter, requeſted them to open their ears, for he had ſomething to ſay to them. He then proceeded to repreſent the diſadvantages of intemperance, and the evil nature of war; and likewiſe the happy conſequences of a quiet and peaceable diſpoſition, in which all mankind might live together as becomes children of one father; and concluded with earneſt wiſhes, that their old and wiſe men would endeavour to preſerve ſociety and good-will during the treaty for the renewal of peace and friendſhip, ſo that it might be attended with the deſired effects: To which was added by another perſon, "it was with theſe ſentiments our fathers met each other when they came into your country with William Penn 108 years ago. They lived about 70 years in uninterrupted peace and fellowſhip. If the Indians deſire to preſerve the ſame friendly diſpoſitions, we believe the white people are now diſpoſed to cheriſh them; and we heartily wiſh that a peace of ſtill longer duration may be the happy conſequence." As what had been ſaid was repeating to them, they aſſented, in their manner, from time to time, with loud general ithawhs. They afterwards talked together ſome time, in a low voice. One of them (we are told) ſaid to the reſt "don't you remember when we heard this ſpeech a great many years ago?"

At length an old man, after repeating what had been ſaid, roſe and replied—"Brothers, we thank you for your advice. We have not much to ſay to you. We are not now about the Council Fire. The Repreſentative of the Thirteen States has invited us to his table, that we might take each other by the hand, and converſe together as friends. We thank you for reminding us of the time when our fathers lived together in peace and friendſhip. Then we went out and came in when we pleaſed, and our wives and children were ſecure. You have told us how it was with our fathers. We have a mind to tell you how it is with us. Formerly our nations were always at war one among another. Indians were born with the tomahawk in their hands, till Sir William Johnſon told us that we ought all to be one people. He made peace amongſt us, for which we revere his memory. But after many years, the French made war on the Engliſh.—Then Sir William came to us, and laid his tomahawk down by us, and told us we muſt take it up againſt the French. We took it up for him then; but it was not right for him to put it into our hands. In the laſt war, when we heard that brothers were going to fight againſt brothers, we thought it ſtrange. We could hardly believe that people of the ſame blood would riſe up and deſtroy one another. We ſaw that they could not fetch a clear ſtroke, becauſe they could ſcarcely diſtinguiſh between enemies and friends. If we had had our ſenſes about us, we ſhould not have taken up the tomahawk on either ſide. We ought to have let you alone, until you became brothers again, and then joined you as friends."

Col. Pickering obſerved, that the converſation was perfectly agreeable to him, and took occaſion to enforce what had been ſaid, by a recollection of the former harmony between the Indians and the people of Pennſylvania, who had dealt ſo fairly with their anceſtors, and had lived in peace with them for ſo long a time—intimating, that the ſame good-will had prompted thoſe preſent to come ſo far to attend the treaty, with a belief of the friendly intentions of the great Chief of the United States towards the Indian Nations; and that therefore it would be right that every jealous apprehenſion ſhould be now removed.

"My friend —— —— having in his poſſeſſion an old ſtone pipe, ſuppoſed to have been preſented to William Penn by the Indians, he repeated the hiſtory of it. As this was interpreted to them, they looked round at the pipe with expreſſions of ſatisfaction. The next Chief took hold of it, examined it attentively, ſmoaked a whiff or two, then paſſed it to the next; and thus the old pipe went round once more, as in the days of its worthy owner.

"On the ſecond inſtant, we attended the introductory conference, on which the previous meſſages and circumſtances of the treaty were reheard. An erect young man, of a commanding appearance, ſpoke for ſome time, on behalf of the Indians; after which an old Chief delivered four ſtrings of wampum, talking over them a conſiderable time, and cloſing his ſpeech in this manner: "I herewith remove all doubts and fears; and our brothers, the white people, with their wives and children, may now reſt quietly in their beds.

"Yeſterday the buſineſs was opened by a conciliatory ſpeech from Col. Pickering, the concluſion of which will be delivered this day."

On the 10th inſtant Capt. Woodward, of the Alexander, (in lat. 36, 18) ſpoke the ſhip Mary and Iſabella, Capt. Grayſon, of Whitehaven, who informed, that they had come up with the wreck of a Barbados brig, on the 5th, from which they took 7 men; who informed Capt. Grayſon that the brig was the Speedwell, Capt. James Smith, of Barbados, from New-London, bound to Barbados, with 40 horſes on deck: That on the 4th, the brig overſet in a ſquall, every precaution and exertion of cutting away the maſts, &c. proving ineffectual: That one of their crew was loſt, and the remaining ſeven had ſtuck by the wreck [illegible] when they were taken off: Two of theſe remained with Capt. Grayſon; the other five arrived here in the Alexander.—On the 14th, in lat. 38, 20, long. 75, Capt. Woodward ſpoke a brig from Hiſpaniola, bound for Rhode-Iſland, out 10 days.

A propoſal for re-publiſhing by ſubſcription the POEMS of *Phillis Wheatley*, an African, is iſſued by *Thomas & Andrews* of Boſton: To which will be added (never before publiſhed) her POSTHUMOUS WORKS, conſiſting of Poems on various ſubjects, and Letters to eminent perſons in Great-Britain and America, with their Anſwers—Price One Dollar. The book to contain 300 pages demy duodecimo.

Among the Letters is an elegant Epiſtle from the *Preſident of the United States*, ſeveral Letters from the celebrated *Gilbert Sharpe*, L. L. D. &c. &c. and original Thoughts on Poetry, by *Henry Hulton*, Eſq. Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Antigua.

JULY 21.

On Tueſday laſt, the honourable Don Joſeph Ignacio de Viar, Charge d'affaires from the Court of Spain, and the honourable Don Joſeph de Jaudenes, the commiſſioner lately arrived from that Court, had the honour of a private audience with the Preſident of the United States, to whom they were preſented by Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq. Secretary of State. Thoſe gentlemen were formally received by the Preſident, as repreſentatives, charged with the affairs of his Catholic Majeſty.

Conciſe SKETCH of the moſt important objects, which came under the conſideration of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE, from the 20th of April, to the 9th of May.

APRIL 20.

A decree paſſed annulling the duties of entry into Paris, on liquors, coals, firewood, &c.

APRIL 25.

Information received that on the 29th 10,000,000 of aſſignats would be burnt. M. de la Fayette ſent in his reſignation on this day. Mr. Ruſbel, Preſident.

A pacquet was laid before the Aſſembly by the Preſident, giving an account of ſome diſturbances in the department of the mouths of the Rhone.

Information received of new diſturbances in St. Domingo, on the arrival of the troops ſent to reſtore tranquillity.

APRIL 26.

A decree paſſed, that all eccleſiaſtics who have taken the oaths without regard to time ſhall be capable of holding eccleſiaſtical offices.

APRIL 27.

On a report by M. Bureau de Puſy, in the name of the military committee, the Aſſembly decreed,

1. "That there ſhall be paid by the extraordinary Bank of the department of war, the ſum of 5,400,000 livres to defray the expenſes of enliſting, equipping and arming 18,828 men wanting to complete the regiments.

2. "Alſo 4,900,000 livres for camp equipage for an army of 169,000 men.

3. "For the purchaſe of 1,200 carriages for the army, 151,000 livres.

4. "For the repair of fortifications 4,000,000 livres."

It was alſo decreed—

"That there be granted to the department of war, 596,000 livres monthly, reckoning from the 1ſt of April inſtant, for the pay of 18,828 men."

The Aſſembly likewiſe ordered, that the Miniſter of war give an account of the application of theſe ſums.

APRIL 29.

Diſturbances having lately taken place from ſome ſoldiers having attended one of the ſocieties known by the name of "Friends of the conſtitution," which conduct was oppoſed by their officers, the Aſſembly paſſed the following decree—

"The National Aſſembly decrees, That the officers, ſubalterns and ſoldiers of all deſcriptions when not on duty, may, like all other citizens, attend the ſocieties which aſſemble peaceably in the towns in which they are in garriſon."

MAY 4.

The ſubject of Avignon was once more reſumed; when after a long and warm debate, upon the queſtion being put, whether Avignon and the Comtat ſhould or ſhould not be annexed to the French empire, it was determined by a majority of 487 to 316, that they ſhould not be annexed to France.

MAY 5.

Two papers, of very great moment, were this day read in the Aſſembly. The firſt a circular letter from the Emperor to the different electors, ſtating to them the ſteps which had been purſued by him as head of the Empire, in relation to the decrees of the National Aſſembly, which have been complained of as injurious to the rights of that part of the Germanic body in Loraine and Alſace. The intention of this letter is ſtated to be, that the Germanic body may adopt the means which appear to them beſt ſuited to obtain redreſs of the grievances complained of.

The other was a letter from M. Montmorin to the Pope's Nuncio at Paris, ſtating, "That his Majeſty was much ſurpriſed at the anſwer of his Holineſs to the letter from his Majeſty, announcing the recal of M. le Cardinal de Pernice—that his Majeſty ſaw with aſtoniſhment, that the Pope appeared to refuſe receiving an Ambaſſador of France, who had taken without reſtriction the oath required of all public officers—that his Majeſty can ſcarcely believe this to be the intention of his Holineſs, *as it would break off all connexion between the holy ſee, and the French Monarchy*—that no Ambaſſador can be ſent to his Holineſs who has not taken the National Oath—and that if his Holineſs perſiſted in this, the dignity of the nation, and that of his Majeſty, would not permit a Nuncio from the Pope to remain at Paris."

The letter concludes, recommending to his Holineſs to weigh well the conſequences which may reſult from ſuch conduct, and to bear in mind that, whatever they may be, he will have provoked them.

MAY 6.

That Aſſignats of five livres ſhould be fabricated to the amount of 100 millions, to replace a ſimilar ſum of Aſſignats of 2000 and 1000 livres, which are to be ſuppreſſed.

The ſaid Aſſignats cannot be iſſued without a new decree, which ſhall, at the ſame time, order an office to be opened in each diſtrict, where the ſaid Aſſignats may be exchanged for copper money.

MAY 7.

A report was preſented in the name of the committees of Marine, of agriculture, of commerce, and of the colonies, on the ſtate of the people of colour, and on the conſtitution which it would be proper to give to the colonies.

Upon this ſubject the ſpeakers took different ſides, and the debate was carried on with conſiderable warmth.

Before coming to any concluſion, however, the queſtion was by agreement, adjourned.

MAY 8.

On a report by M. Viellard, the Aſſembly gave orders, that the extraordinary Bank ſhould pay the ſum of four millions, as a compenſation to thoſe perſons who have been loſers by the ſuppreſſion of offices.

MAY 9.

M. d'Andre was elected Preſident.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 23.

A negro woman, Monday laſt, on her way from Broad-Creek to this town, was ſtopped by two fellows, a white and a black, and robbed of her money to the amount of three or four ſhillings. They were then proceeding to take her clothes, but on perceiving ſome perſons come in ſight, they took to the woods without fully accompliſhing their purpoſe.—Not long before ſhe was robbed, ſhe had met a girl, of her colour, with both her ears cut off, and then freſh bleeding:—She informed her that ſhe had been ſtopped by two fellows who, on finding ſhe had no money, or any thing elſe of value, through revenge treated her in this barbarous manner.

ALEXANDRIA, July 28.

Mr. FOX, in a ſpeech, in the Britiſh Parliament, on the ſubject of the abolition of the Slave Trade, related the following inſtances of cruelty, exerciſed in the *Weſt-Indies*, towards the unhappy ſlaves in thoſe Iſlands—

"A PLANTER had been enraged with his ſlave, becauſe he had once run away from him, and, ſtimulated by the firſt great impulſe of nature, had endeavoured to recover his liberty; to prevent his repeating his offence, the planter ſent for his ſurgeon, and ſaid to him, "*Cut off this man's leg.*" The ſurgeon, who had rather more humanity than the planter, refuſed. "*You won't,*" ſaid the planter? "*Then what you refuſe to do as an act of friendſhip, I will compel you to do as an act of duty.*" With that the planter broke the poor fellow's leg. "*There now* (ſaid he to the ſurgeon) *you muſt cut off the leg, or the man will die.*" Mr. Fox ſuitably obſerved on the unfeeling brutality of the fact he had ſtated, but as it had happened in a French iſland, perhaps gentlemen might conſole themſelves with the idea, that it had not been an Engliſhman who had acted in ſo inhuman a manner. To ſhew them that they had no cauſe for exultation, he ſaid another ſtory was a ſpecimen of cruelty exerciſed by one of their fellow ſubjects. In an iſland of our own, a gentleman, paſſing along, heard the ſhrieks of a female iſſue from a barn, or out-houſe, and they were ſo much more violent than could have been excited by any ordinary puniſhment, that he was prompted to go and ſee what was the matter. Upon looking in, he perceived a young female tied upon a beam by her hands, entirely naked, and moving involuntarily in the action of ſwinging, while the author of her torture was ſtanding with a lighted torch in his hand, which he applied to every part of her body as it approached him. God knew, Mr. Fox ſaid, what crime this miſerable wretch had committed, but ſure he was, there did not exiſt a crime that the human mind could conceive, that could have warranted ſuch a puniſhment."

☞ PHILOMITACHEUSIS ſhall appear in our next.

☞ *This day's number terminates the ſecond Year of the Publication of this Paper.—The Printers reſpectfully ſolicit their kind Subſcribers, both in Town and Country, to pay up their reſpective Arrearages. They beg leave to aſſure them that a Compliance with this requeſt is of the utmoſt conſequence to the Printers. Of this there can be no doubt, when it is conſidered that, though* Two Dollars *be, in itſelf, a trifling ſum, yet upon the* aggregate *amount of their ſubſcriptions the Printers muſt depend for the proſecution of an expenſive buſineſs.*

28th July, 1791.

Speech of M. DE LA FAYETTE, *to the Municipality, in anſwer to their requeſt, that he might reſume the command he had reſigned: Delivered the 22d of April, 1791.*

"It is with pleaſure, Gentlemen, that I come to meet you here, as every time I look around this Hall, the various objects that meet my eye recall to my memory the recent teſtimony of your bounty, which you in this place conferred upon me, and which is not loſt upon the ſenſibility of a heart, the firſt wiſh of which, after ſerving the People, is that of being beloved by them, and which is aſtoniſhed at the conſequence you now deign to affix to an individual in a Free Country, where nothing but the Law ought to be conſidered as important.

"If my conduct on the preſent occaſion were not regulated by far other ſentiments than thoſe of gratitude and affection, I ſhould make no other anſwer to the ſorrow expreſſed by you and the National Guards at my Reſignation, than by now yielding to your earneſt and preſſing entreaties; but, as in this affair I have not been actuated by any perſonal motives, ſo, amidſt the commotions with which we are at preſent ſurrounded, it is not by private and particular ſentiments that my inclinations are to be determined.

"I do not think that the National Guards, of whom a great and reſpectable majority was ever inacceſſible to the ſeductions of Licentiouſneſs and of Party, have ſeen with indifference the cauſe of my late diſcouragement. Conſtitutional authorities have been diſowned; my orders deſpiſed; and the public force has been oppoſed to the execution of the Law with whoſe protection it is entruſted.

"We are Citizens, we are Freemen; but, without obedience to the law, there will be nothing but confuſion, anarchy, deſpotiſm! and if this Capital, the Cradle of Liberty, and the Revolution, inſtead of ſurrounding the Depoſitaries of the National Power with reſpectful attention and enlightened repreſentations, ſhall beſiege them with tumults, or fatigue them with violence, Paris will ceaſe to be an example to the French Nation; nay it may become their terror.

"In the mean time, let me obſerve, that in acknowledging the many affectionate marks of eſteem which I have received, I muſt be permitted to ſay, that too much reſpect has been ſhown to me, and too little to the Laws. It is with the moſt tender and ſolacing emotions that I am convinced of the regard of my Fellow-Soldiers, but I do not yet know to what extent they will cheriſh thoſe principles which form the foundation of National Liberty.

"I beg leave to depoſe with you this ſincere and open avowal of my ſentiments; deign to make my opinions known to the National Guards, from whom I have with ſuch pleaſure received freſh teſtimonies of friendſhip; with whom I ſhall, on every occaſion, ſhow myſelf to be a Brother Volunteer, equally affectionate and grateful!

"I once more avow, were I again diſpoſed to command them, it would be abſolutely

neceſſary for me to be aſſured, that they unanimouſly believed the fate of the Conſtitution to be intimately connected with, and indiſſolubly attached to, the due execution of the laws, the ſole ſovereign of a free people; and that the *liberty of the ſubject, the ſurety of private property, the free and undiſturbed enjoyment of religious tenets, whatever they may be, and the reſpect to all lawful and legitimate authority, ought without exception to be equally ſacred and inviolable as my own perſon!*

"It is not only courage and vigilance that we ſtand in need of, but alſo unanimity in thoſe principles which I have juſt recounted; and I have formerly thought, and I ſtill continue to think, that the conſtitution will ſtand a better chance to be preſerved by the well-weighed reſignation which I have delivered in, than by my acquieſcence in the ſolicitations with which you have deigned to honour me!"

This ſpeech, addreſſed to the Municipality, had a prodigious effect. It was expreſſed with a virtuous firmneſs worthy of a hero, and produced ſuch reiterated burſts of applauſe, that M. de la Fayette, affected with this inſtance of public eſteem, could not refrain from tears. At two o'clock in the morning, he was carried home in the midſt of the officers and ſoldiers of the National Guards, who vied with the Magiſtrates of the metropolis in their reſpect and attention to him.

Mr. DUNLAP.

YOUR *WALKING* Correſpondent, whoſe letter I read in your paper of yeſterday, ſurpriſes me very much. He complains of two miles and a half, coming and going, as too great a diſtance for committees of Congreſs to carry bills, addreſſes, &c. to the Preſident's houſe! But were he to look into futurity, even an inch or two beyond his noſe, he might plainly foreſee, that two miles and a half, or ten miles and a half, will, in a ſhort time, be but a triſle to a member of Congreſs; as the growing wealth of America will ſoon enable, and her increaſing conſequence ſoon oblige, every member of both houſes to keep his coach and ſix.

I do not indeed expect, that will be the caſe under our preſent conſtitution, which, at certain ſtated periods, brings back the legiſlator to the ſame level with his fellow citizens. But when the *happy* revolution, which is already contemplated, takes place; when we ſee the ſeats in the Senate-houſe not filled by election, but occupied, *Jure Divino*, by an hereditary nobility; when we ſee thoſe hereditary nobles poſſeſſing boroughs in every ſtate of the union; and by their ſingle voice, without the concurrence, and even (as Mr. Burke expreſſes it) "*in contempt of*," the people, nominating members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as the Lords of England nominate members of the Houſe of Commons; then will the family of the WALKERS ſtare, to ſee members of Congreſs rattling along in their gilt coaches, at the rate of ten miles an hour.

When once we ſee thoſe *happy* days, time and ſpace will be ſo annihilated, that it will be of little conſequence to the people of America, if the Preſident occupies a palace (for it muſt then no longer be called a houſe) on the Delaware, or even the North River, whilſt Congreſs are ſitting on the banks of Patowmack.

PHAETON.

Philadelphia, July 9.

From the KING *of* HEAVEN *to an* EVANGELIST *on* EARTH.

CRY aloud *every day, not ſoftly, and that only on my Sabbath* for hire; ſpare not *the rich no more than the poor*; lift up thy voice like a trumpet, *teaching as one having authority, and not as the Scribes who lull the people to ſleep*, and ſhew my *Backſliding Churches their Laodicean ſtate*, and the Houſe of Jacob their ſins *of omiſſion, and commiſſion*. Yet they ſeek me daily *feignedly*, and delight to know my ways *pretendingly*, as a nation that did righteouſneſs, and forſook not the ordinance of their God: They aſk of me *for deception* the ordinances of juſtice; they ſeemingly take delight in approaching to God.

Wherefore have we faſted *publicly*, ſay they, and thou ſeeſt not? Wherefore have we afflicted our ſouls *in the ſight of men*, and thou takeſt no knowledge *in that thou doſt not reward us by applauſe in the eyes of all the people?* Behold, in the day of your faſt ye find pleaſure *in ſaying to your godly neighbours, ſtand thou there, for I am more holy than thou*, and exact all your *Phariſaical* labours. Behold, ye faſt for ſtrife and debate, and to ſmite *the truly righteous* with the *wicked fiſt of ſlander, calumny and reproach*: Ye ſhall not faſt *any more* as ye do this day, to make your voice to be heard on high, *that all the world may know it, and give you praiſe*. Is it ſuch a faſt *as this* that I have choſen? A day for a man to afflict his ſoul? Is it to bow down his head as a bulruſh, and to ſpread ſackcloth and aſhes under him *to deceive the hearts of the ſimple?* Wilt thou *preſume* to call this a faſt, and an acceptable day to the Lord? Is not this the faſt that I have choſen? To looſe the bands of wickedneſs, to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppreſſed *with your cruelty*, go free from your tyranny, and that ye break every yoke *that ſeparates my People from worſhiping of me according to the dictates of their own conſcience*. Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are caſt out to thy houſe *as well ſpiritually as temporally?* When thou ſeeſt the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyſelf from thy own fleſh?

Then ſhall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health ſhall ſpring forth ſpeedily; and thy righeouſneſs ſhall go before thee: The glory of the Lord ſhall be thy reward.

N. B. I wrote unto the church *to receive all my faithful followers that might apply for admiſſion:* But Diotrephes, who loveth to have the pre-eminence among the *churches*, receiveth them not. Wherefore, if I come *with a judgment, even with a famine*, I will remember *to reward him with "cleanneſs of teeth" for* his evil deeds which he doeth, prating againſt *them* with malicious words; and not content therewith, neither doth he himſelf receive them, and forbiddeth them that would, and caſteth them out of the church. "If thou put the brethren in remembrance of theſe things, thou ſhalt be a good miniſter."—"Grace be with you—Amen!"

IMMANUEL.

The *General Epiſtle* of St. *James* loſt.

BY ſome method (ſtrange to relate!) the General Epiſtle of St. *James* has been clandeſtinely taken out of the volume of my New Teſtament; not another leaf miſſing.—Having a great eſtimation for that *excellent Epiſtle*, which is ſo worthy the attention of every lover of *good works*, and being apprehenſive it fell into the hands of an Antinomian, or ſome one who is for faith without works, and may wiſh the deſtruction of St. James's Doctrine, I hereby make it known, that to have it replaced, the perſon ſhall, in reward, have the full, and *proper*, uſe of the 8th and 9th of St. *Paul* to the Romans, which I equally eſteem, together with all the reſt of the ſacred volume, provided the whole of it be taken together, in it's beautiful vindication of *good works* attending *faith*; without which faith is dead, and our religion vain.

AN ARMINIAN.

July 26, 1791.

A ſingular puniſhment.—The *Chaplain* of a marching regiment, having been inſulted by the Officers one day at meſs, and complaint thereof being made to the Colonel, he ordered every one of them to have their *Catechiſm* perfectly well for him on the Sunday following, and the Chaplain to examine them before him.

ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN living in Jamaica not long ago, had a wife not of the moſt agreeable humour in the world; however, as an indulgent huſband, he had bought her a fine pad, which ſoon after gave her a fall that broke her neck. Another gentleman in the ſame neighbourhood, bleſſed likewiſe with a termagant ſpouſe, aſked the widower if he would ſell his wife's pad, for he had a great fancy for it, and he would give him what he would for it. "No, ſaid the other, I don't care to ſell it; for I am not ſure that I ſhan't marry again."

CAUTION to MARINERS,

The commiſſioners of pilotage for the bar and harbour of Charleſton, give notice, that the lantern of the light-houſe was on the night of the 1ſt inſt. conſumed by fire, ſo that there can be no light ſhewn un il the light-houſe is repaired. Mariners approaching the coaſt are therefore cautioned to guard againſt the inconvenience of the want of a light.

Charleſton, July 5, 1791.

*** The Printers abroad are requeſted to publiſh this notice.

From the American Muſeum.

THOUGTS ON SMUGGLING.

I Have often been aſtoniſhed that numbers, who, in the common occurrences of *meum* and *tuum*, are religiouſly conſcientious, and pay the niceſt regard to their word, ſhould, in one of the moſt important circumſtances which relate to the welfare of the ſtate, ſeem utterly unmindful of every duty which they owe their country as citizens, and their own honour as men. Your readers will eaſily apprehend that I am here ſpeaking againſt the infamous practice of ſmuggling; which many people, who otherwiſe mean extremely well, are but too apt to look upon in an innocent light—and but too much inclined to encourage by their own example, wherever they have the ſmalleſt opportunity of carrying it on.

I am induced to think ſo favourably of many, who are greatly culpable in this reſpect, that I ſuppoſe the continuation of ſuch a ſcandalous cuſtom proceeds rather from ſome unaccountable negligence of temper, than any real badneſs of heart. I am apt to think that if they were ſufficiently inſtructed concerning the blackneſs of the action, they themſelves would be among the firſt to declare an abhorrence of it; and perhaps appear among the readieſt to drag every offender to juſtice, who ſo flagrantly violates the tendereſt links of ſociety.

Whoever attempts in the leaſt to defraud the Government of whatever has been thus granted to the public ſervices by the laws, is not only utterly unworthy to receive the ſmalleſt benefit from thoſe laws, but is likewiſe an enemy to his country. The moment he endeavours to cheat the general revenues of thoſe duties which are ſet apart for the general good, that moment he endeavours to undermine the very baſis of the public ſecurity; to reduce his fellow-ſubjects to a ſtate of wretchedneſs and ſlavery; and to do his part to diſtreſs his country.

The general run of people are carried away by a ſtrange notion, that in defrauding the public revenues, the ſtate alone ſuffers an injury, and conſole themſelves with the comfortable reflection, that the ſtate is very well able to bear the loſs. With the greateſt deference, however, to the opinion of thoſe very faithful and affectionate ſubjects, I ſhall take the liberty of aſking—how the national is to be paid, or how the government is to provide againſt a foreign foe, or domeſtic enemies, unleſs they ſupport the revenues of the ſtate? We are all of us very ready to exclaim againſt the government when any flagrant act of injuſtice is perpetrated at home; or when any inſult is tamely overlooked from abroad. Yet ſurely, if we want the government to act their part with a becoming ſpirit and fidelity, we ought to be punctual in the execution of ours; and ſhew an equal example of the ſame juſtice in ourſelves, which we eternally inſiſt upon finding in them.

A WHIG.

(By laſt Night's Mail.)

LONDON, May 23—27.

The preſs on the river was on Tueſday night as hot as at any period ſince the commencement of the preſent armament.

A gentleman of rank, who arrived in town on Tueſday from Vienna, ſays, it was confidently aſſerted there, that the Emperor had reſolved to declare war againſt Pruſſia the moment this country ſhall act hoſtilely againſt the Empreſs.

A few days before this gentleman left Vienna, a courier had arrived from Peterſburg, who brought the final determination of the Empreſs not to recede from the terms ſhe has offered to the Turks, and upon no conſideration to give up Oczakow, or conſent to its demolition.

It was the opinion univerſally received at Vienna, that the Ruſſians will reach Conſtantinople before the end of ſummer.

The Dutch mails are full of accounts of the revolution in Poland, which, from the unanimity with which it has been brought about, as well as the univerſal ſatisfaction with which it was received by all orders of the people, is conſidered as one the moſt ſingular and happy changes in government to be met with in the hiſtory of mankind.

The queſtion of re-eligibility, in the members of the National Aſſembly of France, has been finally determined in a middle-way, between the two extremes of immediate eligibility and a total diſqualification from being again choſen. They have reſolved, that the members of one legiſlature may be elected in a ſubſequent one, but not without an interval of two years. Thus there muſt be an entire change at every general election.

Twelve officers belonging the colonial regiment of *Porte au Prince* arrived in the courſe of laſt week at Paris. According to their intelligence, a violent miſunderſtanding prevails between this regiment and thoſe of Normandy and Artois. They add alſo, that the origin of that falſe and iniquitous reſolution, which brought on the maſſacre of Monſieur Mauduit, is diſcovered.

Through the ſame channel a moſt affecting anecdote (and ſuch as bears hard againſt the illiberal aſſertions of ſeveral advocates for the continuance of the ſlave trade, that all negroes are deſtitute of ſenſibility) has tranſpired.—One of theſe blacks was in the ſervice of Monſieur Mauduit, and ſincerely attached to his maſter. After the body of the latter had been cut in pieces by his ferocious aſſaſſins, and ſcattered about in different and in diſtant parts, the faithful negro was engaged for many days, amidſt the bitterneſs of his lamentations over the loſs of one whom he had reverenced, in collecting together the mangled limbs and ſevered bits of fleſh; and when he had ſucceeded in the execution of this pious and affectionate duty, he digged a deep grave, and buried them all together. This ceremony ended, he ſhot himſelf through the head with a piſtol, and fell lifeleſs upon the turf which he had raiſed, as an humble but reſpectful monument to the memory of his maſter!

MAY 27.

The fleet at Spithead now conſiſts of 33 ſail of the line, beſides ſmaller ſhips, and is ready to ſail at an hour's notice, whenever they receive their complement of men. They are about three-fourths manned—Lord Hood's baggage has at length been put on board his ſhip.

DUBLIN, May 25.

It is enacted by the ſpirit licence act, of the laſt ſeſſion, that from and after the 24th of June next, every perſon licenſed to retail ſpirits, within the cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, or Waterford, ſhall pay 20l. per annum—within the Liberties of ſaid cities, 15l. per annum—in all other cities and towns 6l. per annum—and in every other part of this kingdom, 4l. per annum. No licences to be granted within ſaid cities and liberties, except to perſons keeping victualling-houſes, inns, taverns, and coffee-houſes. And any perſon ſelling ſpirituous liquors on a Sunday before the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, or in the morning of any day before ſun-riſe, or after an unſeaſonable hour in the evening, ſhall forfeit the penalty of their bond.

One regulation which affects the iſſuing of licences, it is expected will produce ſalutary effects: It directs that no licence ſhall be granted for the ſale of ſpirituous liquors, unleſs a certificate of the qualifications of the perſon who ſues be firſt preſented, ſigned by two Magiſtrates, reſident in the county; that at the July ſeſſions a day be publicly appointed by the Magiſtrates, or in default of their preſence, by the Sheriff, for granting ſuch certificates: It enacts that no houſe, in which there are not two hearths, can be licenſed, and thus excludes the cabins on the road ſide from dealing out the deſtructive poiſon as formerly; it interdicts the ſale in tents or booths, and thus operates to the prohibition of idle drunken meetings in the country, which, under the name of patrons, were ſcenes of riot and diſorder.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	19/	19/1 pr. £. 95	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	11/	55	do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	11/	55	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
F. Settlements and other Certificates		18/90	do.
Indents		11/ 55	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	14/	15/6.	
Bank Subſcriptions,		48	Dollars.

REFLECTIONS.

WHERE truth is the object of political diſcuſſion, perſonal invective and opprobrium will never diſgrace the productions of a writer.

Every candid appeal to the public is entitled to a candid reception.

The degree of refinement and liberality to which a civilized community has attained, cannot be calculated by a more certain criterion than the ſtate of the Preſs.

A free preſs is not an illiberal one—nor will a truly enlightened, free people, countenance imperious dogmatiſms:—They naturally tend to obſcure the rays of knowledge, and preclude free enquiry. Intolerance, in church or ſtate, is equally deteſtable.

THE Public are informed that the ſale of the Eſtate of *John Muir* deceaſed, which was to have been the 10th day of *Auguſt* next, is poſtponed to a future day, of which notice will be given.

G. DENEALE.

Alexandria, July 27, 1791. 105—2w.

Public Sale.

On Monday the 8th day of Auguſt next, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon,

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for *Caſh only*,

THAT valuable HOUSE and LOT, ſituated in the Town of Alexandria, fronting on Prince-Street, oppoſite to Mr. *Patrick Murray's*, late the property of *William Eichenbrode*, being the ſame houſe and lot which the ſaid *Eichenbrode* and Wife, by deed of the 20th of July, 1790, conveyed unto *Korn & Weiſmiller*. A good title and immediate poſſeſſion will be given, by JOHN KORN, and JACOB WEISMILLER.

Alexandria, July 26, 1791. 105—tdſ.

ALL Perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. *George Hutcheſon*, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly authenticated, that the balances may be aſcertained, and arrangements made for payment. All thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH W. HARRISON, *Adm'r.*

Indian Town, Charles County, Maryland, July 10, 1791. 105—3w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY about the Middle of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Alexandria, *a ſtout, ſtrong-made* and *broad-ſhouldered Negro Man*, named ANDREW, about 40 years of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high: He took ſundry cloathing along with him, particularly a light-blue cloth coat with a red cape, a brown ditto and ſhort jacket and overalls of grey duffil, a pair of ſtrong boots and ſhoes. He was bought from a Capt. *Aſhby*, of Accomack County, on the Eaſtern Shore, in 1785, where he was born and bred. His wife belongs to Mr. *Thomas Taylor*, near Newgate, in Loudoun County, where poſſibly he may frequent; though probably he is gone farther from home. I will give *Five Dollars Reward* for apprehending ſaid Negro and ſecuring him in gaol, if taken within 25 miles of Alexandria, and pay reaſonable charges for fetching him home; or *Twenty Dollars* if taken at the diſtance of 50 miles or more from home, beſides the expences of fetching him home, ſo far as they may exceed half the above reward, allowing Ten Dollars for taking him up.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Alexandria, July 26, 1791. 105—3w.

Whiting & Bent,

Who have for SALE, on low Terms,

Weſt-India and New-England Rum and molaſſes in hogſheads; brown ſugar and beef in barrels; candles and chocolate in boxes; country linen of the beſt quality; leather and ſtuff ſhoes; duck; cordage, &c. &c. take this method to give information, that they ſhall from this time do buſineſs in Alexandria, under the firm of

L. BENT and CO.

Alexandria, July 13, 1791. 103—3w.

CASH.

Given by *John Murray* and Co for *Public Papers*

Alexandria, July 7, 1791.

THE Subſcriber's Medicine, &c. having arrived from Frederickſburg, he takes this method of acquainting the inhabitants of this Town and it's vicinity, that, agreeable to a former advertiſement, he has opened Shop in King-Street, in the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. *Rutter*, and has commenced the Practice of *Medicine, Surgery* and *Midwifery*. JAMES GILLIES.

Alexandria, July 12, 1791. 103—3w.

POET's CORNER.

FOR THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

POMPOSO *and his* PRINTER.

I.

AS at his country-house *Pomposo* sate
(Volumes on volumes round him pil'd;
Stephen Boetius, and the Lord knows what,
Enough to make a man look wild)
A *Wight* approach'd his door with ink and pen,
One of your snug, complying men,
Titles to whom, and wealth, are every thing,
Subject of all their dreams, of every deed the spring:

II.

Pomposo look'd, with insolent disdain,
With silly face, and transatlantic grin,
And wonder'd what the stranger-man would mean;
Whether he thought some *twenty pence* to win,
Or, like some fool, he only came to stare—
(For well he knew, that none but fools came there,
Who fondly hop'd, by sneaking arts, to rise;
Dunces of every rank, puppies of every size.)

III.

" What want you, friend? Pomposo loudly cri'd,
" What is your errand?—tell me *whence you sprung?*
" Are you *well-born?* If so, come to my side,
" If not, keep off, thou simple man of dung;
" No vulgar creatures shall my door disgrace,
" I'd have you know I am of *Crispin*'s race."

IV.

The man, abash'd, stepp'd back a yard, or so,
And gave the porter something neatly penn'd,
Then slily bade him to Pomposo go,
Present the book, and say, " he was his friend,
" A man who much had wrote, and much had read,
" And had some *noble notions* in his head."

V.

Now, reader, not to keep you in the dark,
This book was written in Pomposo's praise,
Praising him high beyond the common mark,
By far the " greatest man" of modern days—
[One who had read ten thousand books,
Sold, long ago, to pastry cooks;
Had written, too, a dull *defence*,
Contriv'd at Montesquieu's expense,
In which so much on " Balances" was said
It scented of the *grocer's* trade—]
In short, the flattery had been laid so thick,
It would have made even *Doctor Fallon* sick.

VI.

" *Billy* (said he) who's this that writes so well,
" That so sublimely praises " our *defence*"—
" Some handsome things have from his goose-quill fell,
" He is, no doubt, a fellow of good sense;
" Reward from us such real merits claim;
" Go, porter, go, and quickly bring his name,
" We'll give him something, if he'll venture near,
" A *quarter dollar*, or a quart of beer!"

VII.

" Nay (says the Wight) approaching with a smile,
" Your honour's slave expects some better boon,
" Something, at least, that may appear in *style*,
" Something to put my *squeaking pipes* in tune;
" *Such* panegyric claims a *nobler* fate——
" *Come, let me wriggle into something great.*"

VIII.

Have you a printing-press—Pomposo cri'd—
" I have not now"—the gaping Wight repli'd—
" But if *you'll* promise work, I can, with ease,
" Provide a press, *and play what tune you please.*"

IX.

Here, *Billy*, take this key (Pomposo said)
You'll find, among my manuscripts are laid
Ten volumes of inchanting stuff,
Comments on Davila—surely that's *enough*;
Print these, and when you've worried thro' the task,
Ten more are at your service—if you ask.

ANTI-HYPOCRITE.

HOUSE or ENTERTAINM ENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, in that large and convenient Brick-House, on the ferry side, in *George-Town*, formerly occupied by Colonel CHARLES BEATTY. Having laid in an assortment of the best Liquors, with all other necessaries, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himself with giving satisfaction to all who may honour him with their custom. Travellers will find, at this house, every conveniency for themselves, with good hay, oats and stabling, or pasture, for their horses.

He also informs the Public, that he has rented the FERRY between *George Town* and *Alexandria*, and supplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive sober boatmen; and, as boats are constantly kept on each side of the ferry, passengers will not be delayed on either side, but be taken over with the greatest safety and despatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

George-Town, June 24, 1791. 101—6w.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Clish; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 63½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and it's vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick Town, and it's being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack river upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. tf.

☞ BURLINGTON HAMS, Molasses in Hogsheads and Tierces, Loaf Sugar in Barrels, Cheese, Pork and Beef in Barrels, Anchors and Hausers, Sewing-Twine, Russia Canvas, &c. just received, and for Sale, by

JOHN MURRAY & CO.

Alexandria, June 30, 1791. 101—t. f.

A variety of BLANKS to be had at the Printing-Office.

Bryan Hampson

Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public that he has moved to Fairfax-Street, opposite Messrs. PORTER *and* INGRAHAM's, *at the* NEW-STORE,

Where he has for SALE

Old Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Port and Teneriffe Wines, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Gallon; old Jamaica Spirits; old West-India Rum; New-England Rum; Molasses; white wine Vinegar; loaf and brown Sugar in Barrels, or by the Pound; Coffee and Chocolate; Rice by the Tierce or Pound; Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Nutmegs; Allspice; Pepper and Ginger; Indigo and Fig Blue; best shaving Soap; Castile, white and brown Soap by the Quantity or Pound; Sweet Oil by the Box or Bottle; Hair-Powder; Gun-Powder and Shot; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or Pound; Malaga Raisins by the Jar or Cag; Almonds; a few bags of Barley; a Quantity of best Starch; Cotton and Wool Cards by the Quantity or Pair; Mustard by the Dozen or Bottle; Stone Jugs.—He will, in a few days, have a Quantity of Lemmons in Boxes: All of which he will sell low for Cash.

Alexandria, February 22, 1791. t. f.

War Department, May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months, of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the County of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers, the space of two months.*

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

THIRD CLASS.

		Dols.		*Dols.*
1 Prize	of	1000	is	1000
2		500		1000
3		100		300
4		25		100
20		10		200
40		5		200
530		4	to be paid by Tickets of the 4th Class,	2120
600 prizes,				4920
1400 Blanks.—Deduction,				1080
				6000
2000 Tickets at 3 Dols.				6000

☞ The Managers inform the Public that the drawing of the above Class will commence on the third Monday of September, being Fairfax County-Court day, and the possessors of prizes in the second class, payable in tickets in the third, are again requested to take notice, that unless they apply to some of the Managers to exchange them, before the drawing begins, or the tickets are all disposed of, they must unavoidably, according to the scheme, be excluded from payment.

JOHN MURRAY, *Treasurer.*

Alexandria, July 7, 1791.

☞ Wanted at this Office an APPRENTICE to the Printing Business. None need apply but such as are under 15 Years of age, and can Read, Write and Spell well.

☞ The Law for the Regulation of Seamen for Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

On the third Monday of October next, on the premises, in fee simple, (if not disposed of sooner)

ONE HALF of a LOT situated in Alexandria, known by the name of the FERRY LOT, with one half of the FERRY, and an excellent WHARF. One third of the money to be paid down; one third in six months; and one third in twelve months, when an indisputable title will be given. Any person wanting to Purchase in the mean time, will please to apply to

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Alexandria, June 23, 1791. 100—6w.

On the 20th of August next will be Rented, for a term of years, to the highest Bidder,

The noted FARM called GISBOROUGH, lying at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, opposite to the Federal City. The dwelling-house, and out-houses, are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family. The soil is well adapted to every kind of crop.—Five Hands will be let with the farm.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

Prince-George's County, Maryland,
June 22, 1791. 100—t. f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 21st of March last, *a bright Mulatto Fellow*, named JERRY, about 6 feet high, straight and well made, speaks slow, and on when he went away a Welch cotton upper-jacket, a coarse drab-coloured under do. with metal buttons on both, a new osnaburg shirt, felt hat, cotton breeches, white yarn stockings, and red leather shoes: It is probable he may change his dress, and endeavour to pass as a free man.—He made an elopement in December last, and was apprehended at Mr. Lowe's Ferry, on Patomack, and committed to Alexandria gaol; he then said that he was going to Virginia, on a visit to Negro Sam, (a noted preacher) who, I am informed, is the property of Col. Carlisle's heirs.—SAM was several months in this county about two years ago, and, I believe, was supported and concealed a great part of the time by Jerry and his friends.

Went off also, on Saturday the 30th of April, *a bright Mulatto Fellow*, named WILL, who is brother to Jerry, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made: Had on, and took with him, two new osnaburg shirts, two Irish linen do. a good deal worn, a felt hat, a green cotton coat, with metal buttons, a blue cotton jacket and breeches, with do. a pair of buckskin breeches, a London-brown coat, faced with buff-coloured broadcloth, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of dark-coloured fustian or jeans overalls, black leather shoes, and plated buckles, a pair of mixed dark coloured worsted stockings, a pair of white yarn do. and several other articles of cloathing, which I cannot describe.—It is probable he is with his brother, as Jerry was seen in the neighbourhood on the 24th of April.—Whoever apprehends and secures the said Fellows, so that I may get them again, shall, if taken within 15 miles from home, receive *Six Dollars*; if 20 miles, *Ten Dollars*; if 40 miles, *Sixteen Dollars*; if 80 miles, the above Reward, including what the law allows, or half that sum for either, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

ROBERT POTTENGER.

Maryland, Prince George's County,
May 14, 1791. 95—t. f.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday night, the 4th inst. *a Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well-looking wench, being stout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very considerable scars, occasioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, insinuating woman, and has been entirely accustomed to house-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, consisting of two suits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco shoes 1 pair of leather do. 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodist religion, and it is probable may be harboured by some of her own colour of that persuasion.—I will give the above reward to any person delivering her to me at Broad Creek, or *Three Guineas* for securing her in any gaol. WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland, Prince-George's County,
Broad-Creek, January 7, 1791.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY Sunday the 3d of July 1791, from the Great-Falls, *an Irish Servant Man*, belonging to the Patowmack Company, named WILLIAM DWYER, 21 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, dark brown hair, blue grey eyes, and has the sign of a scar on his upper lip: Had on when he went away, a drab-coloured upper jacket, an oznaburg shirt and trousers, a good felt hat and New-England shoes. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him so that he is got again, shall have, if taken 5 miles from home, *Five Dollars*, and if taken at a greater distance, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

JAMES SMITH.

Great-Falls of Patowmack,
July 13, 1791. 103—3w.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond.